

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.
Now is the time to subscribe. It will endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.
L. V. & E. T. B. LUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

The President's Condition.

Washington dates of August 30 represent the President as doing better. The President is now in the ninth week of his sickness and is not gaining strength, but the doctors say "if his strength holds out he may yet pull through."

The following is the latest official bulletin:

12:30 p. m.—At the morning dressing another small incision was made in the lower part of the swelling on the right side of the President's face, which was followed by a free discharge of healthy looking pus, similar to the discharge which took place through the openings heretofore made. The swelling is perceptibly smaller and looks better. The wound remains in an unchanged condition. There has been little rise of temperature since morning. In other respects his condition is about the same. Pulse 116, temperature 98.9, respiration 18.

—Stormy on the coast on the 25th.

—The Orphan's Friend and the Oxonian have been consolidated.

—The whole country is represented to be remarkably healthy this dry weather.

—The crop prospect in England is reported gloomy. Grain is sprouting everywhere.

—We print tabular statement of the election returns in full this week. Anti-Prohibition majority 116,072.

—Gov. Jarvis has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Samuel Pearson, the Burke homicide.

—The value of the internal commerce of the Mississippi Valley is set down at \$17,500,000,000.

—Sixty-four feet were added to the Washington monument during the year ending August 7th.

—"Uncasy lies the head of him who wears a crown." Russian prisons are filled with persons accused of political crimes.

—A display of meteoric showers, greater than has appeared since November 1833, is predicted in the course of a few weeks.

—The Greensboro Patriot has been sold at public sale, and John B. Hussey, Esq., who has much experience and a good reputation as a journalist, is the purchaser.

—The drought extends throughout the United States with some local rains. A few days since Colorado experienced a destructive rain storm.

—One of the whalers for which search is being made has been heard of. A party of natives on the coast of Siberia tell how they visited a water-logged wreck and found no boats, but four corpses in the cabin. Nothing more.

—The American Institute of Christian Philosophy respectfully solicits for its Library a copy of the catalogue of each college and educational institution, and of any works bearing on the Relations of Science and Religion. A copy of the Prospectus of the Institute will be mailed on application. Address Rev. Charles F. Deems, LL. D., 4 Winthrop Place, New York.

—Better get ready for Agricultural, Mechanical and Mineral displays at the Atlanta Exposition, in October, than bother about military displays, etc., at Yorktown. A grand public display of our industrial pursuits and mineral resources may prove beneficial to the South.

—Twelve hundred square feet of space has been secured for exhibiting the products of this State at the Atlanta exposition.

—THE STATE FAIR.—Notwithstanding the apparent little interest taken in the approaching State Fair, in this section we hope arrangements will be made for this and neighboring counties to be well represented. Forsyth can make a very fair showing in cotton, woolen and tobacco manufactures, wagons, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc.

—Our ladies can compete with any in needle-work, and should direct their attention to modern styles and patterns, and keep up with the progress of the age.

—Kendall's Spavin Cure is the best liniment on human flesh in the world. Try it and be convinced. Read advertisement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How the People Received the News of the Probable End.

[Washington Post, 26th.]

The worst apprehensions came so late in the evening that the effect on the streets was not so great as on occasions of less serious moment. The crowd about the White House was no greater last night than on the first few days after the shooting. The condition of the President was the one topic of discussion, and all, without exception, sorrowfully agreed that the last days, if not hours, of the Chief Magistrate were close at hand. There was some discussion of the fault with the treatment of the case by the attending physician, and various were the expedients suggested that might have been of service, but the charitable seemed disposed to believe that all had been done for the President that could have been, and that the case was from the beginning fatal. The hope that Guitauve would never live long enough to be tried was freely expressed, and doubts were suggested as to the jail being strong enough to hold him, even if the guards around it should be increased.

There are some personal points about Gen. Garfield that bring him near to the people, who are always touched by any unusual exhibition of human feeling. The presence of his old mother at the inauguration, his kissing her there in the presence of the assembled thousands, and his filial tenderness towards her exhibited in so many ways, his devotion to the sick wife and her womanly bearing towards him; his thinking of his mother when at death's door and writing her the only letter penned by him since he was shot—all these things have brought him near to the great heart of the people. And now, in these last moments, his longing to go to Mentor, his humble home out of the social surroundings of the White House, strikes a chord in the hearts of all sympathetic people.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, declaring the result of the election held on the 4th day of August, 1881, to take the sense of the people on the question of prohibition, to be according to the returns made to the Board of State Canvassers, as follows:

There were cast at said election two hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-four (212,194) votes, of which four hundred and sixty-one (461) votes were cast "For Prohibition," and one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and thirty-three (164,133) votes were cast "Against Prohibition," the majority "Against Prohibition" being one hundred and sixteen thousand and seventy-two (116,072) votes.

Due at our city of Raleigh, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the year of American independence the one hundred and sixth.

THOS. J. JARVIS, Governor.

By the Governor:
G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

A dreadful cyclone occurred on the South Carolina coast on Saturday. At Charleston it was very destructive to property in the eastern part of the city; the damage is estimated at \$200,000; four persons were killed; at Sullivan's Island several cottages were swept away; the shipping sustained no damage.

The storm at Savannah reached the velocity of about 80 miles an hour. Houses were unroofed, trees torn up in the city and city parks.

The wharfs along the river were damaged, and a large part of the city was under water. The little negro cabins along the river suffered much and one family of seven were drowned. Another family of four were drowned, and all on Tybee Island perished. At Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C., about 40 persons are missing. The shipping suffered considerably.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—The proposition made by the Fayetteville Examiner that our jury system be remodelled is meeting with favor at the hands of the State press. Mr. Bryan suggests that—

1. Let the number of jurors in civil cases be reduced. The number, twelve, is unnecessarily large, and renders the whole proceedings cumbersome and unwieldy.

2. Let precautions be taken to increase the intelligence of jurors. We require intelligent judges to decide questions of law, why should we have intelligent jurors to decide questions of fact?

3. The existing requirement of unanimity should be dispensed with, and in its place should be substituted a majority of, say, two-thirds or three-fourths.

The changes proposed commend themselves to our judgment, and we think their adoption would be a great reform on our present system. The necessity unanimity ought certainly to be abolished, and we can well afford to do it if the standard of the jurors be raised. We can make up in quality what we cast off in quantity. Nine intelligent men are enough to try a civil case, with the verdict of seven to stand as the verdict of the jury. As matters now go on in most juries, there are several members who are of no influence whatever in determining the questions involved, and who are utterly incapable of understanding the point at issue between the parties. In a complicated case they give no head to the matter, but espouse one side or the other according to the confidence they happen to feel in a leading member of their number. The whole system needs revision. An improvement is possible, and we see no reason why the people should not have the benefit of it.—News-Observer.

Election Returns.

Yesterday at noon His Excellency Gov. Jarvis, Secretary of State Saunders and Senator James A. Lockhart, of Anson, of the board of State canvassers, met in the capitol and canvassed and compared the votes cast for and against prohibition. Attorney General Craven and Senator W. E. Clarke, of Craven, were absent. The following is the correct vote, as given in the official returns of the election held August 4th:

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	FOR.	AGST.	MAJ.
Alamance	543	1,749	1,207
Alexander	347	1,552	315
Alleghany	49	921	672
Anson	267	1,989	1,302
Ashe	686	1,328	1,306
Beaufort	687	2,493	1,806
Bladen	224	2,386	2,162
Brunswick	226	1,112	886
Buncombe	1,606	1,745	139
Burke	347	1,258	880
Caldwell	651	1,413	882
Camden	245	871	622
Carroll	106	688	578
Caswell	210	2,000	2,490
Catawba	876	1,305	429
Chatham	1,146	2,894	1,748
*Cherokee	243	248	
Chowan	125	1,067	818
Cleveland	149	1,133	984
Clay	1,142	1,144	2
Columbus	365	1,604	1,339
Craven	610	1,363	1,505
Cumberland	1,135	2,577	1,440
Currituck	184	1,429	342
Dare	113	175	62
Davidson	656	2,571	1,915
Davidson	397	1,433	1,036
Duplin	643	2,068	1,285
Durham	454	2,305	3,841
Forsyth	865	3,264	1,399
Franklin	541	2,835	2,100
Gaston	946	1,170	224
Gates	143	1,124	981
Granville	79	125	46
Greene	693	2,795	2,102
Guilford	351	1,249	898
Halifax	1,161	2,648	1,487
Harnett	484	1,575	1,328
Haywood	280	1,548	1,268
Henderson	676	655	21
Hertford	328	824	496
High	1,781	1,708	73
Iredell	1,291	2,358	1,067
Jackson	361	2,915	2,284
Johnston	423	3,729	3,297
Kanawha	1,188	1,186	2
Lenoir	339	1,953	1,554
Lincoln	653	1,116	463
Macon	257	558	296
Madsen	719	917	198
Madison	339	2,320	2,181
McDowell	383	786	403
Mecklenburg	2,330	3,831	1,501
Mitchell	366	381	15
Montgomery	1,094	1,690	596
Moores	292	2,867	2,635
Nash	298	2,004	1,606
New Hanover	631	2,915	2,184
Northampton	1,551	1,445	106
Orange	500	1,709	1,209
Pamlico	300	1,050	750
Passapatan	278	830	552
Pender	303	1,542	1,239
Perquimans	244	1,059	815
Person	193	2,018	1,826
Pitt	490	3,129	2,639
Polk	142	460	318
Randolph	840	2,189	1,349
Richmond	864	2,024	1,160
Robeson	1,263	2,591	1,328
Rockingham	401	3,058	2,657
Rowan	552	2,519	1,967
Rutherford	550	1,730	1,180
Sampson	872	2,520	1,648
Stanley	471	1,245	774
Stokes	144	2,015	1,871
Surry	345	2,067	1,722
Tarboro	204	1,081	877
*Transylvania	230	202	
Tyrrill	72	673	601
Union	590	1,693	803
Wake	181	2,719	2,538
Warren	437	2,679	2,242
Washington	134	1,467	1,333
Watauga	226	742	516
Wayne	327	3,609	3,282
Wilkes	337	2,420	2,083
Wilson	707	2,121	1,414
Yadkin	422	984	562
*Yancey	502	306	

Total, 48,061 164,133.

*Gives 28 majority for prohibition.

*Gives 8 majority for prohibition.

*Gives 173 majority for prohibition.

In the county of Wilson four precincts were thrown out by the county board. In those four precincts 864 votes were cast against and 43 for prohibition.

From these four precincts the following votes were received:

The unofficial returns, as given in a private letter, are: For prohibition 266, against 1,328. Counting in these votes the total votes cast, official and unofficial, are: 48,370 for prohibition 166,325 against prohibition, giving a majority of 118,955 in a total vote of 214,695.

Historical Trees.

On July 3d, 1775, Gen. George Washington stood under an elm tree in Cambridge, Mass., and drawing his sword took command of the American army. The celebrated preacher, Whitfield, preached under the same tree, which to-day is alive and growing as best it can standing in the middle of a much traveled highway, with street cars passing under its shade, and gas pipes at no great distance from its far-reaching roots.

Perhaps as famous as the "Washington Elm" was one in Philadelphia under which the wise and good William Penn held a council with the Indians, and made a treaty that was never broken. The "Penn Treaty Tree" was blown down some years ago, and the wood has been made into work-boxes, and many other ornaments and mementoes.

The "Charter Oak," at Hartford, Connecticut, became famous just five years after the Penn treaty with the Indians. King James of England, sent Sir Edmund Andros to be Governor of Connecticut, who on his arrival in Boston, demanded the charter of Connecticut. He was considered unworthy of the trust, and it was refused. Nearly a year later he went to Hartford, where the Assembly met, and again demanded the Charter.

The charter was lying on a table in the Assembly—it being evening, and Sir Edmund was about to seize it, when the lights were quickly extinguished and before the candles could be relit the Charter was carried off and put into the hollow trunk of a large oak standing in a meeting somewhere from home, and came back in the capacity of a missionary to her own people. One of her brothers is an able minister in the Methodist church and 2 years ago he took in his old father, 80 years old. That whole country has become evangelized through her instrumentality.

We came down the mountain at the Fancy Gap. It is five miles long, while the Good Samaritan—the road formerly used—was only a mile and a half, but so steep that it took from sunrise to sunset to drive up. After six weeks in the mountains, where it was cool enough to have a fire even, it was quite a transition to the level of the valley.

On the 4th Sunday in June, I preached at a new Methodist church at Mitchell, on the Fancy Gap road, before, there was a Sunday-School Picnic about eight miles from Mitchell's. At this place a new church has been built, and there is a well organized congregation and Sunday-school, all through the efforts of one lady, Miss Hillis. A dozen years ago there was not a professor of religion in the neighborhood. She, a young girl, came to a meeting somewhere from home, and came back in the capacity of a missionary to her own people. One of her brothers is an able minister in the Methodist church and 2 years ago he took in his old father, 80 years old. That whole country has become evangelized through her instrumentality.

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SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

BY REV. C. L. RIGHTS.

(Concluded.)

Another curious feature is the absence of seats in the Court-House hall, for the accommodation of the public during the sitting of the court. There are a number of chairs for the privileged ones inside the bar, and the balance may stand up or stay away. I asked why it was, and was told, "the rabble" was not wanted there. Here in North Carolina, we have no V. V.'s and we have no rabble, but every man that pays taxes, however humble, has a right to be in session, and a right to the accommodation of a seat. Another thing amused me, and that was the Judges' chair. If I were not a preacher I would bet you a nickel that you might travel from Maine to Florida, and from New York to San Francisco, and visit every Court House, and you can find such another Judge's chair for downright shabbiness. With us at home, it was Prohibition, here in Virginia it is Readjustment, and I should not be surprised if there is not considerable room for it.

The next point of interest after Hillsville, is "Cranberry Plains," the stock farm of Mr. Early. Here, too, there is a mineral spring, said to contain considerable medicinal properties. Another rare occurrence presents itself here. One family of the former slaves of Mr. Early are staying here on the old footing, while some left and others he hires. They from choice hold the old relation, and the old colored woman told my wife they were better off in every respect than some of their colored neighbors. Since Mrs. Early's death this colored woman has the management of the household affairs, and everything goes on like clock work. While we were there, a drove of one hundred and fifty sheep were started to market and six hundred were left in the pasture.

From Mr. Early's we went down the mountain at the Poplar Camp, Spring, (Chaffins). The scenery here is very grand, and, to a lover of nature, there are resources of undiminished enjoyment. Here at the spring we cross the line between Carroll and Wye, and enter into the limestone region, of which we were made aware by signs of rock, ready to be seen along the road. The limestone is very large, and the chimneys are still standing. It was set on fire by the pipe of an old colored woman. I used to hear old time travelers speak of the difficulty in getting down the Poplar Camp mountain. They used to cut down trees and tie them along to the wagon and drag them down to keep it from running on the horses, and I wondered if the lock chain which I had to my conveyance would be sufficient to get down, and when I came to Mr. Chaffin's I asked how far I began to go down Poplar Camp, and the answer was "You are down now." So much for improved, graded roads.

The road was not used any more. From Mr. Early's we went to the Lead mines on New River, and spent a day very pleasantly, although at the time the works were undergoing repairs and new machinery was being put up; but, the people at the mines were very civil and freely gave us all the information we desired. When Mrs. E. came away with specimens of lead ore, manufactured shot, and bar lead, presented to her, as mementoes of her visit. New River, however, seemed to me to run in a wrong direction. East, I mentioned it to a man and he said, "Yes, it runs East until on the other side of Mt. Airy," I said "Yes, Mt. Airy is in Virginia."

Coming back through Hillsville again, I hunted up the office of the Virginian, and asked the editor if he had the Salem paper. I was told that he did not; that he used to exchange with it but it has suspended. I said in evident alarm, "What is the Press gone up to that is what the comet has done to the Press. It did not put it in the Almanac, and there is no comet yet." "No," he said, "that is not the name of the paper, it was the Conservative." I found that he had reference to Salem in Virginia. The editor is a clever gentleman, and gave me a copy of his paper—a fair, newsy sheet, and of neat make-up, and I fear it is not patronized as it deserves.

The weather, while we were up there, was delightful, with an occasional shower of rain. The evenings and mornings were cool, and overcoats, shawls and fires, did not come amiss.

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PERRY DAVIS

The Author of Kathleen Mavournees
One of the most wonderful instances
of the reverse of fortune, is that of
P. Nicholas Cronch, an author of
Kathleen Mavournees and hundreds
of other popular songs. Born in En-
gland, and evincing great musical talent
at an early age, he was the composer
of the king's oboe and was the composer
of many of the great literary celebrities of
the age in England, and no man was
more popular than Cronch. His pursuit
was the cause of many reverses, and
he was driven from his home on him con-
tinuously, until, in an evil hour, he
came to this country to better his con-
dition. Here music was not so remuner-
ative as in England, and he fell into the
hands of a miserly landlord, who, at the
point of penury. At this time he is en-
gaged as a varnisher for a Baltimore
furniture house and is making a good
living. But it seems that he is not
satisfied with his lot, and is associated
with the great ones of the
earth so many years to be reduced to
the necessity of manual labor, when his
brain has evolved into a condition
of mental derangement. It shows a
courage, however, to accept his situa-
tion and fight manfully in any place, to
keep the wolf from his door. He fought
valiantly on the side of the South, and
and had one of his hands shot off
pieces.

Terrible.
[Nashville Daily News.]
This is the term Mr. C. W. Purcell, of the National Stock Yards, Chicago, applies to his sufferings. He says: "For one, wish to speak a word of praise for St. Jacobs Oil. I suffered a pain in my shoulder and arm for six months and at times it was terrible. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, however, cured me thoroughly."

ose grave-yard torpedoes which
invented to blow ghouls in the di-
on of kingdom come have as yet
to return a report. A bear-trap
t be more successful.

For five years, says Mr. J. S. Echler, thirty, I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and for two years have a sore on my leg the size of a silver dollar, which nothing would heal. St. Louis Oil cured the rheumatism and the sore.

Lewis has been given another medal. She will be so rich in medals that she will starve to death, the *Free Press*, of Elmira, New York, says.

A Talented Lady's Views.

C. F. Flemming, State Lecturer of Missouri and also an artist of rare merit, has painted a portrait of the late Mrs. Adelaide Nielsen from a photograph by the artist, which is the most beautiful portrait in the State, in a recent lecture said: "I have never had kidney disease since my childhood, and it finally culminated in chronic

of the bladder. It would be impossible to describe how much I have suffered, and abandoned all hope of ever being well. I was, however, recommended to try Dr. Sargent's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I found them more good than the combined efforts of all the physicians I have ever tried. I feel better than I have for years. My question, and proves the value to all of the New York Times advocates.

The New York Times thinks the man who discovered the comet was looking for it.

It Is Worth a Trial.

I was troubled for many years with Kidney and Bladder Complaint. I was thin, languid and inactive; could hardly crawl, and was an old worn out man all over. I had no energy, and I could not get my wits, and now I am a boy again. My kidneys are all right, and I am as strong as a man of thirty, although I am seventy, and I have no doubt it will do as well for you as for me. It is worth the trial. (N. Y. Times, 12th March 1894.)

He said that dwarts die of premature age and glands of exhaustion.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches

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